

WE CLAIM:

1. A method of determining the *initial dose* of a *vitamin D compound*, comprising:
 - a) measuring a patient *baseline PTH* value,
 - 5 b) determining the *final dose*,
 - c) applying the *baseline PTH* and *final dose* to regression analysis,
 - d) calculating the *initial dose* of the *vitamin D compound*.
- 10 2. The method of claim 1 wherein the linear model is a zero intercept linear model.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the vitamin D compound is a vitamin D₂ compound.
- 15 4. The method of claim 3 wherein the vitamin D₂ compound is paricalcitol.
5. The method of claim 4 wherein the initial dose is bPTH/80.
6. The method of claim 1 further comprising administration of the initial dose to the patient.
- 20 7. A method of treating elevated PTH in a patient commencing treatment for ESRD, the method comprising:
 - (a) determining the initial dose of a vitamin D compound, and
 - (b) administering the initial dose of the vitamin D compound to the patient.
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8. The method of claim 7 wherein the vitamin D compound is paricalcitol.
9. The method of claim 8 wherein the initial dose is about $bPTH/80$.
- 5 10. A method of treating a patient undergoing vitamin D therapy for ESRD wherein the initial dose administered to the patient is about $bPTH/80$.
- 10 11. A method of treating a patient undergoing vitamin D therapy for secondary hyperparathyroidism wherein the initial dose administered to the patient is about $bPTH/80$.
12. A method of using a zero-intercept linear regression model to determine the initial dose of a vitamin D compound.
- 15 13. A method of treating a patient undergoing vitamin D therapy for ESRD wherein a zero-intercept regression model is used to determine the initial dose of the vitamin D compound.
- 20 14. The method of claim 13, wherein the vitamin D compound results in the prevention or treatment of renal osteodystrophy or secondary hyperparathyroidism.
15. The method of claim 8 wherein the initial dose is at least 1 mcg.